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fine studies of changing and vanishing peoples were written before the natives had come under the influence of the white race. There are imperfections in the book, for much study has been given to these races since Mr. Stow wrote; but his work is certain to be regarded as one of the most valuable compilations of anthropological material relating to the aborigines of South Africa.

The Story of the Zulus. By **J. Y. Gibson.** viii and 276 pp., Illustrations and Index. P. Davis & Sons, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 1903.

Every white man in South Africa respected the power of the Zulu nation up to the time of the fall of Cetshwayo its last king, in 1884. The fame of this all-conquering people had spread farther than South Africa, and its greatness was the favourite topic among all the tribes. This book tells the story of the Zulus from an earlier day than the time of Tshaka, the first great Zulu king, in the early years of the last century, until after the annexation by the British of all that was left of the Zulu country in 1887. Mr. Gibson, who was for some years a magistrate in Zululand, has rendered a service in carrying through this literary task; for the time when reliable information may be obtained from Zulu sources is rapidly passing away. He evidently collected his data with much care, and has aimed at accuracy in all his statements. The author shows the Zulus in many phases of their lives and history; and it is certain that no barbarous African people has a more remarkable history than this small part of the great Bantu family.

Nach der Oase Tugurt in der Wüste Sahara. By **Walter Baader.** 250 pp. Buchdruckerei Kreiss, Basel, 1903.

A sprightly narrative of travel written by a careful observer. Though the book adds nothing to our geographical knowledge, it deals with a region whose northern edge is visited by more and more tourists every year. The little work should be helpful to those who sojourn at Biskra, while at the same time it will interest the general reader. The author tells of the ruined fortifications at Biskra, reminders of the day now gone, when it was necessary to have defences along the edge of the Sahara as a protection against the incursions of desert nomads.

The Siege of the South Pole. By **Hugh R. Mill.** xvi and 455 pp., Illustrations, Map in Colours by J. G. Bartholomew, Appendix, and Index. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1905. (Price, \$2.60.)

The only books in English on the Antarctic regions as a whole are Dr. Fricker's "The Antarctic Regions," and "The Siege of the South Pole," which has recently appeared from the pen of Dr. Mill. While both are authoritative works, they differ essentially from one another. Dr. Mill does not attempt to describe the polar regions or their peculiar conditions, but simply tells the story of Antarctic exploration up to the present time; while Dr. Fricker, after giving the history of discovery in that part of the world, devotes more than one-half of his book to a geological and geographical description of the regions visited.

But Dr. Fricker's scholarly book was written before any of the five recent expeditions had gone south; Dr. Mill's book completes the record of exploration, for it includes the Charcot expedition, which was the latest to enter and to leave the field. It is a well-knit recital of the whole story of South Polar endeavour, told with literary skill and, of course, with the geographical insight

that marks all of Dr. Mill's writings. This is a book that every student or writer who has to do with polar topics must have within reach. Dr. Mill devotes a chapter to Wilkes, and does not belittle what he really achieved.

With the Abyssinians in Somaliland. By Major J. Willes Jennings and Christopher Addison. xii and 265 pp., 68 Illustrations and Sketch Map. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1905. (Price, 10s. 6d.)

The authors had an opportunity to participate in the campaign of 1903-04 against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, serving as medical officers in the Abyssinian army, which co-operated with the British force. The description of the new railroad from Jibuti, of the town of Harrar, formerly forbidden to non-Mohammedans, and of the military organization of the Abyssinians and their methods of carrying on a campaign, is of novel interest, and much of the book is about a country and people that have not yet been thoroughly studied.

Berlin and Its Environs. Handbook for Travellers. By Karl Baedeker. Second Edition. x and 247 pp., 6 Maps, 18 Plans, and Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 3.)

A thorough revision of this handbook to the largest purely modern city in Europe. A map of the city in three sections is on a scale of over 3 miles to an inch.

L' Eruzione dell' Etna nel 1892. Vol. I. Storia e Descrizione, con 6 Tavole e 7 Figure nel testo, per A. Riccò e S. Arcidiacono, R. Osservatorio, di Catania ed Etneo. 8vo. Catania, Stab. Tip. C. Galàtola, 1904.

The tokens of activity of a volcano may not be real life, but when described in a journal of observations they appear to constitute something more than mechanical manifestations. Volcanoes, if not properly "living mountains," are at least the most active ones. Next to them come, in the order of activity, the Alpine chains, with their constantly-changing glaciers.

It is an intensely interesting task to follow, day after day, hour for hour, the palpitations of one of the great safety-valves of the earth's crust, and when to ocular observation is added the unbroken record of sensitive instruments, we obtain a picture, not merely of the externally perceptible results of volcanic action, but, to a certain extent, of the internal processes that cause them. This is the great merit of the labours of the Royal Observatory of Catania in Sicily, part of the results of which are presented in this volume.

A detailed report on the eruptions of 1883 and 1886 precedes the body of observations on that of 1892, and details are carried so far, even, as to give the condition of the volcano almost daily after May of 1886. The regular Journal of *Ætna's* activity begins in July, 1892, and is continued to the end of the year (Part III), but further explorations and observations are added, till the end of October, 1896.

To follow in detail these studies far exceeds the limits of a review. It suffices to acknowledge the consummate care and conscientiousness with which they have been carried on, both by instrumental record and by ocular scrutiny. Nor is this volume the final word; the total results can only be appreciated when the work will be complete. But the map accompanying this first part gives an idea of, and foreshadows partly, these results. It establishes: that the eruptions of 1883 and 1886 took place considerably to the south of the central crater, and